

Reichstag regard the Cabinet as too Socialistic and incapable of outwitting a policy whereby Germany can begin immediately meeting the Entente's financial demands.

The present Cabinet is the outgrowth of two days of the wildest possible chaos, in which the parties met day and night, and finally, in desperation, the members agreed upon an improvised slate, which underwent scores of changes in the last forty-eight hours, and admittedly never could have obtained ratification had it not been necessary to check the Entente military movements threatened after May 12.

Dr. Wirth announced the make up of the new Cabinet with himself as Chancellor and Foreign Minister, and the other members as follows:

GUSTAV BAUER (formerly Chancellor), Vice-Chancellor and Minister of the Treasury.
HERR BRAUNS (Centrist), Minister of Economics.
HERR SCHIFFER (Democrat), Minister of Justice.
ROBERT SCHMIDT (Socialist), Minister of Labor.
GEN. GROENER (Social Democrat), Minister of Transportation.
HERR GIESBERTS (Centrist), Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.
ANDRES HERMES (Centrist), Food Controller.

GEORGE GRADNOUR (Majority Socialist Deputy for Saxony), Minister of the Interior.
HERR GESSLER (Democrat), Minister of Defense.

HERR SILBERSCHMIDT (Majority Socialist and Labor Leader), Minister of Reconstruction.

The Democratic party was not officially represented in the new Cabinet. In the first instance, but in response to a request from the Clerical and Social Democratic parties permitted Gen. Groener and Herr Gessler to retain the portfolios they held in the Feinbach Cabinet. It is understood, however, that Herr Gessler will act as Minister of Defense only temporarily, his retention in that office being due to his knowledge of the Silesian situation.

Influenced by Briland's Note.

The note sent to Berlin by Premier Briland of France in which Germany was informed that the sending of German troops into Upper Silesia would be considered by France as a violation of the Versailles Treaty, had an influence in bringing about a decision on the part of several German Ministers ready to accept the allied ultimatum.

The French Premier's communication was generally viewed here as betraying an overzealous desire to stimulate any Reichstag parties opposition to signing the Entente terms. Leading Democratic Deputies declared yesterday that acceptance of the ultimatum would be the most effective way of counteracting French aspirations, and contended that a sincere effort on the part of Germany to carry out the conditions of the ultimatum would strengthen her case in the United States and England.

Count von Bernstorff, formerly German Ambassador to the United States, was one of the most prominent Democratic Deputies to champion acceptance of a course he has persistently advocated in party conferences and in public speeches.

The Poles steal Upper Silesia and the French invade the Ruhr district. Germany will be so completely weakened that she will be unable to carry out the reparations conditions," declared Theodor Wolff, editor of the *Vossische Zeitung*, yesterday. This statement occurred in the course of an editorial in which Dr. Wolff declared he had come to the conclusion that acceptance of the ultimatum would "be the better part of valor for Germany."

DR. WIRTH SUPPORTED BY ALL LARGE PARTIES

New German Chancellor Is Sure of Good Backing.

Dr. Wirth, the new German Chancellor, appears to have back of him in his policy of accepting the allied reparations terms the active support of all the large German political parties, save the German People's Party (the Volkspartei), formerly the National Liberals, which is headed by Dr. Gustav Stresemann. This party has among its members many of Germany's leading industrialists, and while it does not favor acceptance of the allied terms, it is agreed to accept the ultimatum as "the inevitable."

Dr. Wirth is a member of the Centrist or Clerical party and comes from South Germany. He did not come into prominence until last year. When the Cabinet of Dr. Herman Mueller was organized on March 27, 1920, he was named to the portfolio of Finance. Before that he was Minister of Finance in the Baden Government, a member of the Baden Diet and a Centrist leader in South Germany. He became Finance Minister in the Cabinet organized by Konstantin Feinbach on June 21, 1920.

With the Majority Socialists (Right wing), the Centrist and the Democrats represented in the new Ministry, the Wirth Cabinet has a potential strength of about 335 votes in the Reichstag. The vote of the Coalition parties are divided as follows: Majority Socialists, 165; Clericals, 95; Democrats, 75.

One of the strongest men in the Wirth Ministry is Dr. Gustav Bauer, who is one of the leaders of the Majority Socialists, the party of the President Ebert and the strongest political organization in Germany. Dr. Bauer has headed two Ministries before this, the first having been organized on June 21, 1919.

Four of the new Ministers were members of the Bauer Cabinet of March 25, 1920, and they hold the same portfolios they held then. They are Herr Schifffer (Democrat), Johann Giesberts (Centrist), Gessler (Democrat) and Silberschmidt (Majority Socialist and labor leader).

The Rev. Dr. von Brauns, a member of the Centrist party, was Minister of Labor in the Feinbach Cabinet.

It will be seen, therefore, that a majority of the new Cabinet members are what are termed in Germany "professional Ministers."

HARVEY PROMISES FULL COOPERATION

New Envoy, on Arrival in London, Says U. S. Is in Accord With Britain.

WELCOME IS CORDIAL

Great Throng Assembles at Waterloo Terminal to Greet Ambassador.

MEETS KING TO-MORROW

Carries a Message to Him of 'Good Will, Cheer and Hope' From the President.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, London, May 10.

George Harvey, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, was welcomed by a crowd that jammed the terminal of Waterloo Station when he arrived in London this evening. "I am tired from getting here but overjoyed to be here," Col. Harvey said.

When the train stopped a great gathering of persons who had turned out to welcome him, including diplomats, members of the nobility, persons prominent in society and a large representation of American residents, pressed forward eager to shake hands and have a word with him.

J. Butler Wright, counselor of the American Embassy, who had met the new Ambassador at Southampton, introduced John R. Monck, representing Earl Curzon of Kedleston, British Foreign Secretary, and others, including Lord Desborough, president of the Pilgrims; Lord Winslow Forbes-Robertson and the French Ambassador and the Secretary of the Japanese Embassy, Earl Curzon, who had waited a long time, was forced to leave in order to keep an appointment because of the lateness of the train.

Ambassador Harvey plainly was impressed by the greeting given to him and beamed while he tried to shake hands with everybody.

"We Americans realize," he told English newspaper men, "that we must now pass from recollection of the immediate past to action and attention if we are to grapple successfully with the problems of the present. You, in England, as all the world knows, are striving to do your part. We Americans are trying to help. Never was there a time when America felt more her moral obligation to the mother country."

"I am directed by my Government to extend to you in England the full cooperation of America in all good works. Acting together this great empire and the great Republic, shoulder to shoulder and hand in hand, cannot fail to save themselves and to save the world."

Mr. Harvey received the embassy attaches to-night. He will visit the Foreign Office to-morrow and on Thursday will be received by the King.

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., May 10.—In response to an address of welcome by Alderman Pearce, formerly Mayor of Southampton, Ambassador Harvey said: "I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing the message of good will, cheer and hope which my President has commissioned me to convey to the King."

"We must realize that all good must pass from recollection to action if we are to grapple with the great problems of the present and the future. You have more than our sympathy, for there never was a time when America felt so keenly the moral obligation she feels to the mother country."

"I am directed by my Government to extend to you in England the full cooperation of America in all good works, and if this great Empire and the great Republic get together, shoulder to shoulder, they cannot and they will fail to save themselves and the world."

LONDON CABINET MEETS THREE TIMES IN DAY

Gravity of Coal Crisis Is Not Lessened.

LONDON, May 10.—Another Cabinet Council was held to-day, the third within twenty-four hours, to discuss the situation created by the coal crisis.

The executive committee of the Transport Workers Federation held a four hour session, at which it was resolved to maintain the embargo declared against foreign coal. The Railwaymen's Union has taken no decisive action as yet, but meetings of the railroad men, especially in north England, are demanding a national stoppage of coal traffic for Sunday.

The gravity of the situation has in no way been lessened. The Government is hesitating to adopt new restrictive measures, but it is understood to be ready, if necessary, further to curtail travelling facilities and place restrictions on the use of petrol.

HALT PALESTINE-BOUND JEWS.

Vessels Suspend Booking to Immigrants, Reports Cairo.

LONDON, May 10.—A news agency despatch from Cairo last night that all immigration to Palestine has been stopped until further notice.

Steamships at Continental ports carrying Jewish immigrants have been ordered to suspend bookings, it is stated.

PARIS SINGER IMPRISONED AND ROBBED BY BOLSHEVIKI

Millie Vencon Finally Released and Makes Her Way Home, Ill and Penniless—Man Who Tried to Aid Her Banished.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, May 10.

Penniless and mourning the loss of jewels worth 50,000 francs, Marie Vencon, a noted Paris singer, has reached here from Moscow after a year's imprisonment. She tells a remarkable story of her experiences in Russia and of the theft of her property. She had lived in Russia for many years and continued on the stage there during the Soviet regime until a year ago. The Bolsheviki permitted her to keep her jewels on the ground that they were essential to her in her profession.

"A year ago I was thrown into a filthy prison cell because I had sheltered a friend of Mr. Dulles, an English correspondent, whom the Soviets accused of stirring up a revolution in Petrograd to overthrow the Russian Government."

Millie Vencon is ill as a result of her experiences.

TERMS OF THE ALLIES ACCEPTED BY GERMANY

Time Limit Would Have Been Up To-morrow.

Germany had until midnight May 12 to decide upon a categorical answer—yes or no—to whether she would accept the allied terms.

The terms the Germans have accepted include as the main feature, the payment of a capital sum of 135,000,000 gold marks in reparations to the Allies of approximately \$33,750,000,000. Other demands included:

Complete disarmament of Germany's military, naval and aerial forces as called for by the Treaty of Versailles. Trial by the high court at Leipzig of the persons accused by the Allied Powers of "having committed acts in violation of the laws and customs of war."

Germany must pay within twenty-five days 1,000,000,000 marks in gold, approved foreign bills or drafts at three months on the German Treasury, increased by approved German banks in London, Paris, New York or other places designated by the Reparations Commission.

These payments will be treated as the first two quarterly instalments of the amount due on Germany's liability to pay 2,000,000,000 marks yearly and 25 per cent. of the amount of her exports to be credited to her against the 135,000,000,000 gold marks total reparations payments, which are to be guaranteed by a series of bond issues.

Germany, subject to the prior approval of the Reparations Commission, is to provide such material and labor as any allied Power may require toward the restoration and development of its industrial and economic life.

Any surplus receipts from the interest and sinking fund payments and the export tax shall be applied to paying simple interest, not exceeding 2 1/2 per cent. from May 1, 1921, to May 1, 1926, on the balance of the debt not covered by the bond issues authorized.

NEW TO HONOR FRIEND.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Senator New of Indiana will deliver a formal oration May 16 at Turtle Lake, Mich., over the ashes of Ed Gilman, with whom he hunted and fished for forty years. The ashes will be interred on a hill overlooking a lake in their hunting grounds. Gilman selected the site and asked Senator New to deliver the oration.

ALLIES CONDEMN UPRISING OF POLES

Continued from First Page.

ances in Upper Silesia. These events will not influence the Allies' decision, in due time the Allies will give a decision in the Upper Silesian question based solely on the results of the vote and the results of the plebiscite.

Insurgent Polish forces have crossed the Oder and captured the town of Kosel after hard fighting. The population is fleeing in panic. The French control officer took refuge in the Kosel barracks and the Poles opened fire on him there, according to International Commission reports.

Numerous casualties are reported to have occurred at the Krandsin Railway station when the Poles drove out the Germans after three days' continuous fighting.

GERMAN PATROLS IN SILESIA LYNCH A POLE

Confessed to Killing Germans, Then Disappeared.

RATIBOR, Upper Silesia, May 10.—German patrols crossed the Oder River into Upper Silesia just before daylight yesterday morning and captured six Poles, one of whom was suspected of killing a number of Germans. The leader of the patrol, a civilian, 33 years of age, declared the Pole had admitted the killing. When asked what he was going to do about it, the patrol leader said:

"He was taken ten paces away and two men were detailed to attend to him. He disappeared, but probably could be found floating down the Oder."

Ammunition has been received here from Breslau and from Oppeln, and German citizens are being armed and told to defend themselves.

Italian troops here declare they have lost severely in recent fighting against the Poles, and appear to be greatly incensed.

Rome, May 9.—Expressions of indignation over the Italian fatalities during the fighting in Upper Silesia are continuing to appear in the Italian press. The *Tribuna* deplores the shootings and expresses the view that nothing good will come out of all the turmoil.

"The best outcome of this strange fiction of mounting guards by the inter-allied authorities will be to have the practice hereafter placed definitely outside the pale," says this newspaper.

SINN FEIN JUBILANT AS ELECTIONS NEAR

Expects Clean Sweep of South Parliament and 20 Seats in North.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, May 10.—Sinn Fein is facing the forthcoming Irish elections in a triumphant mood. Sinn Fein declares that every one of their policies, from the boycott of Ulster to their warfare against the Crown, are bearing magnificent fruit. This is in addition to their belief that they will make a clean sweep of the Southern Parliament, giving the Unionists only three or four universal seats, and that they will have sixteen to twenty seats out of the fifty-two in the Northern Parliament. They say their position at the end of the month will be tremendously strengthened on the economic, military and political sides.

It is in this frame of mind that most of them are now talking regarding Sir James Craig, the Ulster leader; Prof. de Valera, Lord Derby and others who have made efforts at rapprochement between the Dail Eireann and Downing street. Their spokesmen claim that the De Valera-Craig conference was a direct fruit of their boycott of Ulster.

The New York Herald correspondent learned to-day interesting details of how shrewdly this boycott has been worked out. He saw in the office of one Dublin business man a contract for a large consignment of shoes bought from an American firm owning a factory and doing business in Czechoslovakia.

As soon as it was learned that this shoe polish could be bought and shipped to Ireland, British polish was promptly put on the boycott list. The same is true of almost every commodity exported there. As soon as Southern merchants, who have acquired a shrewd knowledge of the shifting new markets of the world, ascertain that they can supply Ireland's needs, other goods sold wholesale by brokers through Belfast are promptly put on their blacklist.

"It was only such a matter as 2 1/2 pounds, shillings and pence that induced them 'up there' to leave off yelling defiance long enough to talk to the rebel chief," was the way one Sinn Fein enthusiast phrased it.

On the military side, Sinn Fein insists the Dublin Castle accounts of Crown casualties are grossly understated. The same enthusiasts declared that he knew an average of fifty coffins were shipped to England every night now. Irrespective of the actual truth or falsity of such a statement, it is what the fighting Republican forces are fed on. It is certain that they are getting more recruits than ever. This is attributable to internal propaganda, telling of their own successes and to carefully nurtured stories of atrocities by the Crown forces. Youngsters hitherto doubtful about joining are rapidly signing on, and sober oldsters who have held aloof hitherto are encouraging them to volunteer.

IRELAND NEVER MORE PROSPEROUS, HE SAYS

Chief Secretary Hopeful of Peace Negotiations.

DUBLIN, May 10.—Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, expressed himself to-day as extremely hopeful that the present peace negotiations will bear fruit.

"The trouble in Ireland arises through century long dissension among Irishmen," he said. "As soon as they get together and stay together on a common all-Ireland policy the Irish question will be settled. Up to the present Irishmen have been fighting each other."

Sir Hamar criticized the reports and advertisements emanating from the Irish Committee of Relief, and added: "As a matter of fact, Ireland never was more prosperous than she is to-day."

A statement issued at Dublin Castle to-day says: "Since Sinn Fein propaganda in America began falsely declaring that Ireland is on the brink of famine Sinn Feiners in Ireland appear to have been doing their utmost to produce such a state of affairs by wantonly destroying large quantities of foodstuffs and agricultural produce. The wholesale destruction of agricultural seeds by Sinn Feiners is one of the gravest aspects of the campaign of destruction threatening the country's chief industry."

BOLSHEVIKI IN DUBLIN FOSTERING REPUBLIC

Tale From Helsingfors of 'Germ Cell' on the Liffey.

LONDON, May 10.—A despatch to the London Times from Helsingfors says it has been learned that a telegram was sent to Maxim Litvinoff, the Russian Soviet Chief of Legations abroad, March 29 which establishes "the existence of a Bolshevist organization in Dublin engaged in fostering the Irish Republican movement."

This telegram, according to the correspondent, said: "It is of the greatest importance that the 'germ cell' in Dublin should get \$50,000 through Krasinska. (Krasinska is the Soviet Minister of Trade and Commerce.)"

The correspondent adds that the telegram was signed "Komintern," but the identity of the signer is not clear. The despatch says the term "germ cell" is applied in Bolshevist official communications to Bolshevist organizations in foreign countries.

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ARNOLD DALY NEARLY BARRED FROM FRANCE

Lost Passport and Officials Wanted to Send Him Back.

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New York Herald Bureau, Paris, May 10.

Arnold Daly was the leading man in an unexpected tragedy-comedy this morning when the steamship Aquitania arrived at Cherbourg and he found he had lost his passport. French custom officials wanted to send him back to the United States, which aroused all the dramatic talent latent in Mr. Daly during his voyage.

After Mr. Daly had floundered in tangled French verbiage for nearly an hour the American Consul at Cherbourg vouched for him, whereupon he was allowed to accompany other passengers to Paris on the condition that he square matters with the French Police on his arrival in this city.

WILD FLUCTUATIONS IN ARGENTINE MARKET

Dollar Exchange Falls From 1.49 to 1.22, Rises to 1.40.

BUENOS AIRES, May 10.—The most violent fluctuations in foreign exchange in many years occurred to-day, throwing the exchange market into something like a state of panic. Telegraphic quotations on the American dollar fell from 1.49 to 1.22 with swift ups and downs, but later recovered and closed at 1.40.

Other foreign money suffered corresponding fluctuations. It was reported that the immediate cause was the action of one bank in throwing \$200,000 sterling into the market. The disturbance was magnified by rumors that the Government contemplated releasing gold for export and also that financial disturbances were going on in New York.

AALAND ISLANDS GIVEN TO FINLAND

Commission's Report to League Favors Retention of Finnish Sovereignty.

By the Associated Press.

GENEVA, May 10.—The Aaland Islands Commission, of which Abram L. Elius of New York is a member, has submitted its report to the League of Nations here, recommending that the islands remain under Finnish sovereignty, with guarantees for the safeguarding of the Swedish populations.

The commission, whose report was unanimous, holds that the islands are too small for independence and rejects the idea of awarding the islands to Sweden for several reasons. The guarantees specified by the commission, the report says, would be accepted by Finland and may be made through amending the autonomy laws voted in favor of the islands by the Finnish Diet on May 7, 1920.

The guarantees for the benefit of the large Swedish population of the islands include preservation of the Swedish language by its compulsory use in schools; the right of preemption of property in case foreigners offer to buy, thus preventing non-residents of the islands from acquiring too great a proportion of the property; the right to vote to be granted to those who are not natives only after a five years' residence, and the right of the islanders to present a list of three names from which Finland may select a Governor-General.

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